REGISTERED No. [illegible]—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,088.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Coyton, as above, on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1878.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamer leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 2nd April for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

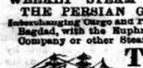
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "CHINSURA," 2033 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 30th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, for Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T.P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO. BUSHIRE, and occasionally, at BAHREIN and MAHAMMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. VINGORLY, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st

of each month,

for entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

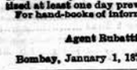
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
OLYMPIA	2,080	424	...March 30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April 17
MACEDONIA	2,272	485	...May 1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... " 8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... " 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

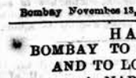
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay November 13, 187

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S.S. TRENTHAM HALL, 3,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, will sail on the 3rd April, and will be followed by the

S S. CHILDWALL HALL,
100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. Furr, on the 15th May,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
3,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 29th May,
and by the

S S. RYDALL HALL,
2,500 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal,
on the 15th June.

This Steamer is the latest addition to the Line, having just been launched in the Clyde. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck and many other improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the trade.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(e) AUSTRALIA	3698	600	G. F. Oates	8th do
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(e) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2963	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(e) HINDUSTAN	3148	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
— CHINA	2916	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(e) DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	...2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	...16th "
THIBET	2598	400	J. H Torbock	29th "

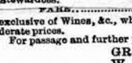
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentinan	..29th March.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	....26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

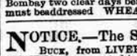
TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... " 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.



THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

PARE..... Rs. 300

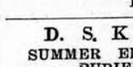
exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE—Passengers secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W., M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—The S.S. GLAMORGAN, Captain Buck, from LIVERPOOL, has ARRIVED, and CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it has previously been passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THACKER AND COMPANY,

	Rs.	a.
Lays of Ind. *Illustrated edn.*	6	0
Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners	5	0
Firminger's Manual of Gardening for India	10	0
Thuillier's Manual of Surveying for India	18	0
Seonee, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range	12	8
** *A Capital book on Shikar.*		
Burnaby's Asia Minor, 2 vols	20	0
Indian Metereologist's Vade Mecum, 2 vols	12	0
Palmer's Persian-English Dictionary	6	12
Paucker's Manual of Russian Conversation	1	0
Spen's Indian Ready Reckoner	1	8
Field Exercises for Infantry, 1877, each 10 annas, *per doz.*	6	0

THACKER AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

Rs. 5,000
TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
SIX MORE GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
AND EVENING, MARCH 27TH,
THURSDAY, MARCH 28TH,
FRIDAY, MARCH 29TH,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON & EVENING,
which will be most positively the last nights of the season.

MR. JOHN WILSON returns his sincere thanks to his 300,000 PATRONS IN BOMBAY, and would state, as he has received nothing but kindness since his arrival in this city, he has determined to

GIVE AWAY Rs. 5,000

To the Visitors at these POSITIVELY HIS LAST FOUR EVENING AND TWO AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES IN THIS CITY.

The value of the Gift Checks have been set at 8 annas; therefore parties purchasing Three-rupee Tickets will receive six Gift Checks; parties purchasing Two-rupee Tickets will receive four Gift Checks; parties purchasing One-rupee Tickets will receive two Gift Checks; and parties purchasing Eight anna Tickets will receive one Gift Check; parties occupying private boxes will receive each six Gift Checks.

The Gifts will consist of the following amounts:—
Rs. 10, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, and
A GRAND GIFT OF Rs. 500,
which will be distributed at these
THE LAST PERFORMANCES
OF THIS
MAMMOTH COMBINATION.

Tickets of all denominations for sale at SOUNDY & Co.'s and the CIRCUS BOX Office from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Agents wanted in all parts of the City to sell tickets on Commission. Apply to

H. W. CORBYN,
General Agent, Circus.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to seat 8	Rs. 30
Do. do. do. 4	15
Dress Circle	3
Stalls	2
Parquette	1
Pit	As. 8

Children half price to all parts of the Tent.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SURGEON to proceed Home in the S. S. JAVA from KURRACHEE, sailing on 6th April. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 26th March 1878.

ARAB HORSES FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, several batches of ARAB HORSES, among which are some Chargers, Hunters and Racers, &c., &c.

JAMSETJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazar Stables.

Bombay, 27th March 1878.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ON April 1st a STEAM LAUNCH will commence to PLY between BHAYNDER STATION and BASSEIN FORT. It will leave Bhaynder at 9-30 a.m. after the arrival of the Down Mixed and Bassein Fort at 3 p.m. to join the Up Mixed.

For further particulars see Handbills exhibited at stations.

J. R DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th March 1878.

TO BE LET, a part of the LOWER FLOOR of a BUNGALOW at Grant Road, next to the Station. Rent Rs. 35 only. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, from 1st May, for one year. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 10th [illegible] a well-furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, open to the sea on both sides. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following CURRENCY NOTES of the BOMBAY CIRCLE are stated to have been LOST; holders are requested to communicate at once with the Undersigned:—

NOTES WHOLLY LOST.

Number of Notes.	Value.
M 25—39914	
" "—39915	Rs. 100 each.
" —92457	
M 23—55537	" 50 do.
M 31—88977	" 10 do.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST.

M 26—19037	Rs. 1000
M 32—02357	
" "—4577	
M 22—13222	
M 21—27043	
M 28—34923	Rs. 10 each.
M 29—45990	
M 21—54585	
M 28—79935	
M 19—83491	
M 7—24866	Rs. 5
M 21—40357	" 10
" "—40358	" 10
E 73—83465	Wrongly joined.
E 65—18655	

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 26th March 1878.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ ધસપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th April 1878 at 2 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1st. To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1877.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

ધી મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપ

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th March 1878.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 27th March to the 12th April 1878, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RACKMABAI, widow of Agri Heeroo bin Chaya Katker, AGRI KUMLOO HEEROO KATKER, AGRI PANDOO HEEROO KATKER, and AGRI NAGOO HEEROO KATKER, sons of the said late Heeroo bin Chaya Katker, have contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of Fasandari land or ground, with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Churneywady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, bearing assessment No. 49, and containing by admeasurement 53 3-9 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Parsee Jamsetjee Andhiaroo, on or towards the west by the house of Mucoond Dhackjeejee Toorey, on or towards the north by the Fasandari boundary wall and beyond which the house of Eduljee Nusserwanjee, and on or towards the south by the public passage. Any person having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, gift, purchase, mortgage, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof. In default whereof the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

—Dated this 26th day of March 1878.

BALKRISHNA AND BHUGWANDAS,
Solicitors for the Purchasers.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,
In small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.
Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARROW ROOT.
MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.
FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT
CULTIVATED IN INDIA.
Being true Bermuda A. Root equal to the finest in the Esh Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.,

BOMBAY:—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels;

BYCULLA:—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels;

POONA:—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines).

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOON.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

J. & P. COATS'
SEWING COTTON

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

SEWING COTTON

EXTRA GLACE, COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS.

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND, ALL COLOUR SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

For superior strength and excellent quality. Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Bampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. L. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY AND MR. FAIRCLOUGH
TO
MISS ELCIA MAY,
On which occasion they will give their gratuitous services.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.
OPERA AND COMEDY.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH
IN SHAKESPEARE'S GLORIOUS COMEDY,
TAMING OF THE SHREW,
AND LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY,
TOGETHER WITH
ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA,
TRIAL BY JURY,
WITH FULL CHORUS BY GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

SULLIVAN'S OPERA
AND
SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY,
TAMING OF THE SHREW,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MISS ELCIA MAY,
THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	" 2
Gallery	" 1-8
Pit	" 1

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.)
32, MEADOW STREET.

BUNGALOWS TO LET AT MATHERAN.

OWING to the best Houses on Matheran Hill being already engaged, and having already let few Houses, the Undersigned begs to give an early opportunity to his constituents of securing good houses on the Hill, and is prepared to furnish the Map of Matheran Hill, showing the situation of each Bungalow, and also the plans and lists of Furniture of all the Bungalows on the Hill, the rents required for the season, and the names of the occupants of the last March season.

LIST OF BUNGALOWS TO BE LET AT MATHERAN FOR MARCH SEASON 1878.

Nos.	Names of the Bungalows.	Rent for Season.
10	The Hermitage	1000
13	Walker's Bungalow	600
25	Rose Cottage	500
25a	Terrace Cottage	500
25b	Cama Cottage	600
26	Forrest Lodge	650
29	Ewart Lodge	600
32	Keepsake	250
36	Coxson's Lodge	600
38	Maria Cottage	800
47	Hill House	400
49	Craigie Burn	600
54	Wilderness	600
61	Bella Vista	800
75	Arnould Lodge	600
83	Fernwood	700
87	Wadia Lodge	500
	Bundside	300
	Sunny Side	300

The undersigned has got a complete List of Houses to let on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Cumballa Hill, Tardeo, Byculla, Mazagon, Middle Colaba, Grant Road, Chowpatty and Sewree. Also Houses for Offices and Residences in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, and all other parts in Fort, too numerous to advertise in detail. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 32, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entrées, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee ..... Rs. 2
TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN ..... Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST ..... Re. 1
IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 P.M. ..... Re. 1
BOARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, per month. Rs. 60
BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do. " 20
BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do. " 25
BOARDERS—For Dinner only do. " 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.

TEMPLE BAR.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FURNISHED Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO LET from 1st April. Rent moderate At present occupied by Mr. GLOVER.

BOARD and RESIDENCE (superior) WANTED by a Gentleman in business. Reply stating terms and locality to W. J., *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a pair of ARAB GALLOWAYS, 12-2, to go in Curricle Harness, quiet and fit for a Lady's driving. Apply to the MANAGER, PURVIS' AGENCY.

WANTED, for a School in Town, a COMPETENT TEACHER of DRAWING. Apply to X., Office of this paper.

FOR SALE, a consignment MALTA POTATOES ex s. s RACILIA. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE, a Double-Barrel, 12-bore, pin-fire GUN, by Lang, complete in case. Apply to the MANAGER, PURVIS' AGENCY.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE in good condition. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Fort George.

TO LET, 4 Cool and Comfortable ROOMS, with attached accommodation west, and within 50 yards of the Grant Road Station. Rent Rs. 35. A. B., *Bombay Gazette*, or Mr. FLOWER.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other Information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS. J. PEARSE having secured a continuous supply of Ice, is executing orders as usual for Ice Puddings, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OW

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 26TH MARCH 1878.

THE political advices continue so critical in tone that business here is, if possible, more unsettled than ever. There is next to nothing doing both in imports and exports, and people do not care to put their hands further forward than they can draw them back at very short notice. So far as trade alone is concerned even a declaration of war would admit of more activity than we have at present, as it would then be possible to form some idea of how things were likely to go, but it is much to be feared that the existing state of uncertainty may be prolonged for some time to come, in which case we have the prospect of the entire busy season slipping away without any good being done.

Yesterday's commercial advices from Home are all indicative of a less pacific feeling. Enfaced Rupee Paper in London remains unchanged, but Consols have receded from 95⅛ to 95, and French Rentes from 109f. to 109f. The London General Produce Markets are all unchanged, as also is Wheat to arrive, but what is perhaps of more importance as showing the tendency of affairs is the firmness reported in Seeds, Calcutta Rapeseed being 1s. per quarter higher to arrive and 9d. on the spot.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester remain dull, and Cotton in Liverpool is quoted unchanged, but the day's sales are only estimated at 9,000 bales, and private telegrams call arrivals very weak, Fair Oomra March-April shipment via Canal being offered at 4¾d. per lb., or about ⅛d. under Bombay cost. The American advices are still decidedly against prices, the receipts at the ports continuing on a scale which renders a 4½ million crop almost a certainty, and it is almost a matter of surprise that the market is not worse than it is.

The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts.....	14,000	7,000	14,000
Three days' do.	24,000	12,000	24,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,825,000	3,694,000	3,720,000

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 54¼d., a partial decline of ⅛d. per oz.

THE STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day, however, there has been no quotable change. The tendency has been weaker inasmuch as there have been more buyers than sellers at current figures, but transactions have been limited to an extent rarely seen at this season of the year. There is always of course an indisposition to do business on the day following the departure of the Mail, but beyond this we have the restrictive influence which the state of political matters at Home is exercising on all branches of trade. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	Is. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...Is. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...Is. 9 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business being done and rates are nominally unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was a shade firmer in the early part of the day and Fours were done to a small extent at Rs. 93¾, but since then a weaker feeling has been apparent and we cannot quote better than Rs. 93¾, and the same for Fours-and-a-half. Fives and-a-half are comparatively firm at Rs. 103.

THE SHARE MARKET remains very quiet with few actual transactions and any movements in quotations are against sellers. Banks are all unchanged, as also are Press Companies, and in Land shares we quote a decline of Rs.10 in Colabas and Rs. 5 in Port Cannings. Spinning and Weaving Companies show a decline of Rs. 30 in Colaba and Rs. 10 in Nursey and Rs. 5 in Great Eastern and Manockjee Petit.

COTTON is quite stagnant as regards operations for future delivery, and business to-day has been confined to small purchases for immediate shipment, Rs. 158 having been paid for Fair and Rs. 178 for Good Fair Oomra. These figures, however, are fully Rs. 5 per candy over the level of Liverpool arrival quotations, and until this difference is equalised, we cannot look for active trade.

FOR SEEDS there is a somewhat better enquiry owing to the nature of Home advices, and Linseed has advanced to Rs 6-7 and Rapeseed to Rs. 7-10 per cwt ready.

FREIGHTS have reached a point of depression rarely seen at this time of year, the rate by steamer for Liverpool having receded to £1 5 per ton. At this rate the S. S. Nellie Martin has taken the berth to-day, and looking to the number of steamers available, even a lower level seems probable. By sail for Liverpool £1-10 has been done for rotets and no cargo of any importance is obtainable. For the Mediterranean ports rotets are offering freely at 35s. per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS, if anything, have met a somewhat business which has resulted has been small and prices are nominally the same.

COALS continue very firm, and with buyers at a further advance of annas 4 per ton, there are no sellers to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	40 p. ct.	695
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 p. c	683½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	107
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	750
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	105
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	825
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.s.	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,000
Alfred Mills Co.	1,000	1,000	900	25 p.s.	1,150
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,925
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	..	70
Bhowanigur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.		1,350
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*		940
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.s*		245
Broach Mills	1,000	100	all	10 p.s*		95
Carnac Mills S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s*		6-5
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s		970 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	..	635
Dharumsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*		750
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*		1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*		1,168
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.		870
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	..	..		700
Jeevraj Balloo Mills ..	2,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*		910
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*		1,175
K. Muncojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*		805
Madhwa Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	Nil			850
Madras U. Spinning ...	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*		1,200
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		30
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*		310
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*		1,215
Morarjee Goculdas	2,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*		1,150
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		235
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*		830
Nerial S. and W. Co...	400	1,000	all	..		650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd	600	2,000	all	..		600
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*		300
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*		697½
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,000	1,250	all	75		1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..		830
Soondardas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.		715
Do do. 4 Shares.	400	1,000	125	p.s.		305
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all			375
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	40 Rs.		650

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅜	3 0 5	p. c.	286
Do. Now £32 Shares....	..	£20 13	0 14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 6	5 7	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 18 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19 6 5	15		215

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	870
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	2,750	2,000	33 p.s.		463
Bhag	175	1,000	all	60		610 xd.
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s		435
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do		150
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do		68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do		606
Colaba Press Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 do		1,000
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do		220
East India Press Co..	353	1,000	all	100 do		810
Fort Press Co	50	5,000	50	do		1,200
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do		315
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do		300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do		295
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do		350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25		325
Scinde Press Co.....	400	350	750	60 do		440
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd-....	100	1,000	925	150 do		1,050
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.		600
Volkart's United Press Co..... number	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.		500

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½	p.s	1,370
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	all	all	7½	p. ct.	28
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80	p.s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee Ltd..	550	500	300	36	p. s.	275
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	80
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all		p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.....	1,000	500	all	11	p. ct.	595
Vegetable Palm Oil Co..	3,000	250	all	6	p. ct	30

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th March 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·502
Temperature of the Air.....	84 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	7·9
Dew Point	70 9
Relative humidity of Air	0·646
Extent of cloud by sky (the whole sky rounded=8).	0 6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.) ...	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-50 a.m.)..	79·0
General Direction of wind ...S, NW. NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	250.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 135 deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., from Goa and Bhownuggur, with a general cargo, and 95 deck passengers.

THE S. S. BUSHEER, 552 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and 25 deck passengers.

THE SHIP PRINCE FREDERICK, 1,490 tons, Captain J. Olague, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 5th Nov., with a cargo of 2,183 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP CITADEL, 1,362 tons, Captain W. Magee, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from Liverpool, 7th Dec., with a cargo of 1,960 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP HANNIBAL, 1,207 tons, Captain J. C. Flinn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 19th Nov., with a cargo of 1,732 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S.S. CYRENE, 710 tons, Captain J. Carson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, March 3, via the Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. McCallay, and 50 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Mar 24.
26	Hannibal	McKee	Liverpool, Dec 7.
	Cyrene (s)	Carson	Liverpool, Nov 19.
	Busheer (s)	Nailer	Calcutta, Mar 5.
	Prince Fredrick..	Clag	Liverpool, Nov 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
26	Akola (s)	Hay	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Pearl (s).....	McGregor....	Coast and Cutch.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Cyrene, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Socotra, to P Gulf via Kurrach e.
Steamer Busheer, to P. Gulf and Zanzibar.
Steamer Baghdad, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Eclipse, to Hull.
Ship Exporter, to Amsterdam.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.		
23	Sea Gull (s).....	London.

DEPARTURES.

23	Meinam (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—22 kegs bird shot, Abdoolally Essoobhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Cervin s—10 kegs iron nails, King, King and Co; 255 cakes copper, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 43 cases oilmanstores, Dawoodbhoy Abdool Hoosein.
Emblehope s—6 packages earthenware, Issac Noormahomed.
Olympia s—6 cases glassware, Soundy and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Savernack s—632 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum.
Agnes Oswald s—74 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorehund; 58 bales cotton, Coondhonmull Surdarmull; 312½ cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Toolsedass.
Merioneth s—50 tons bones 10,500 cwts linseed and 1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Aragon s—250 bales cotton, Nurcee Kessowjee and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Olympia s—523 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tallub Arbee; 75 cwts myrabollams, Joseph Sowrey; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co; 246 b les cotton, B I S N Co; 85 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 100 bales hemp, A Muncherjee; 125 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Goculdass; 100 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 125 bales cotton, Dhanjeebhoy Varbhuss.
Trentham Hall s—299 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 246 cwts myrabollams, Dattaram Mowjee; 226 cwts horns, Ahmedbhoy and Co.
Nellie Martin s—1,250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cervin s—15,600 cwts. rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Australia s—270 cwts. myrabollams, Abramovitz and Co. 4,899 cwts. rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 3824 cwts. turmeric, Veerjee Hemraz.

FOR PORT SAID.

Homer s—720 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HULL.

Eclipse s—15,000 cwts. linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Newa Providencia s—250 cwts. coffee, Vinay and Co.
M chael Cavalier s—300 bales cotton, Nurcee Kessowjee and Co, Whittier s—1,300 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Isaac Reed s—1.0 bales cotton, G. Reifferschied and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s— 2,250 cwts. groundnuts and 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Liddesdale s— 100 bales cotton and 1,500 cwts. gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ganges s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Zerbino s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zerbino s—100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Ganges s—133 bags coffee, Alston and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Melita s—500 cwts linseed and 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Exporter s—2,778 cwts linseed and 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Guy Mannering s—100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.
Ethiopia s—55 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1061 Argo (s), Jones—M Nusserwanjee.
1221 Albuela (s), Bradley—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1521 Olympia (s), Cr ig—W and A Graham and Co.
1359 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W & A Gr.ham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1380 Agnes Oswald, Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1417 Cordelia, Curry—E Bates & Co.
1284 Sawarnake, Prichard—Owen & Okell.
1788 F MacLellan, Gibbe—W and Graham & Co.
1194 Winged Hunter, Maxwell—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1359 Merioneth, Perrin—Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2298 Australia (s), Cates—Malla, 8th April.
1242 Cervin (s), Taylor—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1416 Propontis (s), Dunn—Gaddum & Co.
1009 Red Star (s), Rossberry—Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1243 Ganges (s), Walsh—Finlay, Muir & Co.
917 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Anderson—Malla, 15th April.
1540 Zambesi (s), Symons—Malls, 1st April.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

1138 Assiria (s), Dodero—C. Grondona.
1130 Liddesdale (s), Davis—Peel Cassels & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1499 Isaac Reed, Coley—Farnham & Co.
867 Michael Cavalier, Tetard.
1155 Norris, Barstow—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1248 Nueva Providencia, Amcetoz lue—Finlay, Muir & Co
1236 Whittier, Swapp—Farnham & Co.
1496 W. H. Conner, Pendleton—W Nicol & Co.

FOR HULL.

1041 Eclipse (s), Halman—Finlay, Scott Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1511 Glamorgan (s), Buck—N Manuckjee & Co.

FOR SHARPNESS.

1222 Ardenclutha, Duncan—W. & A Graham & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1370 Exporter, Brooks—Killick, Nixon & Co.
591 Melita (s), Watson—Valkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

1238 Homer (s), Walker—M Nusserwanjee & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

2221 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1225 Commonwealth (s), Smith—Remington & Co.
1217 Excelsior, Johin.
1236 W. Symington (s), Hallett—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR BUSSORAH.

928 Scio (s), Scaborne—Hajee Zynell Abedin.

FOR HONKONG.

781 Adria (s), Stewart—P and O Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1282 Alt ir, Harvey—The Captain.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

1422 Jane Avery, Dodds.—Volkart, Brothers.

FOR REVEL.

119 Winthorp (s), Baker—Gaddum and Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1403 Tanjore, (s), Fentiman—P. & O. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

260 Africa, Nacoda—Tharia Tofum.

NOT FIXED.

1413 Aros Bay, (s), Willis—The Captain.
1166 Alabama (s), Humphrise—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1495 Boundary, Gibbey—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1632 Baran Colonsay, Seale—The Captain.
1711 Cape Verde, Mullin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1144 Bonnett, Clarke—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1430 Cora (s), Coombe—The Captain.
1823 Clydesdale, Hatfield.
1362 Citadel, Magee.
710 Cyrene (s), Carson.
1967 Duke of Sutherland s, Cox—W, Nicol & Co.
953 Duke of Athole, Elliot—G Wyllie & Co.
1255 Emblehope (s), Stephenson.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans.
1414 Frank Pendleton, Nichols.
728 Frankfort Hall, Kirkbri e—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1853 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1540 Hotspur, Kelley—P. & O. S. N. Co.
1207 Hannibal—Flinan.
909 Joseph Hayden, Kruse—Knoop & Co.
1190 Kilkerran, Le—Finlay, Muir Co.
1076 Lumley Castle (s), Brown.
1967 Maraval, Ramsey—W and A Graham and Co.
1521 Olympia (s), Craig—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1287 Nearchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1198 Nellie Martin (s), Fox—Knoop & Co.
1329 Nestor (s), Williams—Remington & Co.
957 Oriana, Gythric—Finlay, Muir & Co.
12 0 Orthes, Masfar ne—W, & A. Graham & Co.
972 Persia, Jones—The Captain.
238 Rose, Darlan.
1169 Racilia (s), Wilson.
2296 St. Osyth (s), McNabb—Sir C. Forbes and Co.
1363 Saint Mildred, Murray—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
1757 Shakespeare, McGregor.
651 Seafield, Webster.
2296 St Osyth (s), MacNebb—Sir C Forbes and Co.
1262 Storm King, Reed.
496 Thomas Allcock—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
839 Twilight, Delargy—Edward, Beyts & Co.
498 Valkyrien, Claproth.
1246 Wilma, Hogg—The Captain.
1023 Zoulika, Riddell.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1574 Daphne (s), Tyndy.
727 Flying Fish, Crohan.
4173 Jumna (s), 4, Parsons.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s), Capes.
464 Tenasserim (s), 4, Wodehouse.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 23.

Busteed, Surg Major, on furlough, from Calcutta.
Stephens, Lieut Col, 31st Regt, on leave, from Beypoor.

MARCH 24.

Stack, Major, 3rd Li Cavalry, on duty, from Neemuch.
McCally, Capt, Staff Corps, on leave, from Bangalore.

MARCH 25.

O'Brien, Surg Major, on leave, from Kurrachee.

MARCH 26.

Veich, Lieut, 11th Hussars, on leave, from—
Utterson, Lieut Col, 15th Bombay N I, on leave, from Ahmednugger.
Tippinge, Lieut, 7th Royal Scotts, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Urquhart, Capt, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from Deolal

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 26.

Griffith, Major, 17th Bombay N I, on duty, to Surat.
Newman, Surg, to rejoin, to Jodhpur.
Bolleau, Major, to join, to Kh rwar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 23.)

MR J V Woodman, Chief Reporter and Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, has been granted leaves of absence for nine months. Mr F S Collis has been appointed to officiate as Chief Reporter and Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr J V Woodman.

Mr Tindal A Pearson, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, vice Mr F S Collis.

Mr W F Agnew, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed as a Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, vice Mr Amir Ali, resigned.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain M O Boyd, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in Assam, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st January last. Mr G Godfrey, C S, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, vice Captain Boyd. Mr L Hare, C S, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, vice Mr Godfrey.

Captain H J Peet, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in Assam, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st instant, vice Mr Forbes, C S, transferred to Bengal. Captain W F Trotter, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, vice Captain Peet. Mr R B McCabe, C S, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, vice Captain Trotter.

The Hon'ble G G Morris, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained leave on private affairs for six months.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr L R Tottenham, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Mr Sandford, Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, to be also Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.

Major Houghton, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, to be District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade. Mr W H Pattisson, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, to be District Superintendent of Police 2nd Grade. Mr T D Jameson, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, to be District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade. Mr R Bedpath, District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade.

Mr T F Fforde, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade.

Mr R A L Fanshawe to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

The services of Messrs S J Douglas and R T Greer, attached to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The following is a List of Officers serving under the several Local Governments and Administrations subordinate to the Government of India, including those of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Armies, who have passed the High Proficiency or Degree of Interpreter in the Arabic and Persian languages, or either of them, between 1st Sept 1876 and 31st Aug 1877.

Lieut A C Talbot, Govt of India, Degree of Honor in Arabic.
Capt R H F Rennick, Govt of India, Persian H P.
Lieut A C LeQuesne, Bengal Army, Persian H P.
Lieut J H Sadler, Bengal Army, Persian H P.
Lieut E F J de Rennick, Bengal Army, Persian H P.
Lieut H Moore, Bengal Army, Persian H P.
Lieut-Col F H Tyrrell, Madras, Degree of Honor in Persian.
Capt A V Chick, Madras, Persian H P.
Surgn J M Cleaveland, M D, Madras, Persian H P.
Mr J G Silcock, C S, Punjab, Persian H P.
Mr C Metcalfe, Punjab, Persian H P.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment in the Department of the Military Secretaries of the Government of India :—Captain A C W Crookshank, 2nd Assistant Secretary and Officiating 1st Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary, during the absence on furlough of Colonel C F Lloyd. Mr M Lang, Clerk in the Secretarial Staff, to be Assistant Secretary and Officiating 2nd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary. Lieut H A Sawyer, Officiating 3rd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Secretary. Major G L K Hewett, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel :—Major C R M Walker.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—Lieut Dun, 15th Foot, Wing Officer, 54th N I.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet :—Lieut-Colonel G B Bowen, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut-Colonel G J Younghusband, Bengal Staff Corps. Lieut-Colonel G G Cuniffe, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut-Colonel H Moore, Bombay Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel from the 17th instant, vice Lang, retired.

Surgeon M S Eyre, to be Officiating M dical Officer, Hyderabad Contingent, 5th Infantry, vice Surgeon J F Sargent, transferred to the Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut-Colonel Y W H Hawes, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 9th N I,—private affairs for two years.

Lieut-Col H R Osborn, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 6th Bengal Cavalry, private affairs, for one year and twenty-eight days.

Major H A Mallock, Bengal Staff Corps, Director of Construction, Electric Telegraph Department, private affairs, for one year.

Surgeon Bartholomew O'Brien, medical certificate, for eighteen months.

Captain G B Stevens, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 13th N I, private affairs, for one year one month and nine days.

Lieut J F Hobday, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, Topographical Survey of India, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut R Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Col D W Campbell, Commandant, East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England for sixteen months.

Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary H Telfer, Ordnance, Commissariat and Marine Department, is allowed leave for six months, visit Allahabad and Jubbulpore on private affairs.

Honorary Lieut P Carr, Army Commissariat Department, has been allowed leave of absence in India for three months on medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major W H Hayes is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum.

The services of Captain W W Chard, 7th Foot, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

The services of Surgeon W A C Roe, Medical Officer, 21st N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of Lieut M J Meade, Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Lieut R C D Wilson, 60th Rifles, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the C-in-C.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of his appointment by Mr O Chalk, Travelling Inspector of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is accepted.

Mr E B A Kuster, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Mr A Grant, Director of State Railways, Western System, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr N Recquet, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Eastern System of State Railways, is transferred to the Rangoon and Irrawady Valley State Railway.

Mr E Lacey, Accountant, 1st Grade, temporarily attached to the Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to British Burmah.

Sergeant H Macartney, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways.

The following changes are made in the Superior Account Establishment of the Public Works Department :—

Lieut-Col B J C Prior, M S C, Examiner, British Burmah, is transferred to Mysore.

Mr T Moss, Examiner, is transferred to British Burmah as Examiner of Accounts.

Mr F L Brown, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, as Assistant Accountant General.

Mr J W Wilkinson, Accountant, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, is temporarily promoted to the rank of Deputy Examiner.

Mr F F Hensley, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, is transferred as a temporary arrangement to the Account Establishment of the Public Works Department, with the rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and posted to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MILITARY WORKS.

Lieut R Conn, R E, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Lahore Command, Military Works.

Captain M A Aiver, R E, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works.

Captain T O Wingate, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

Mr W K Steel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Western Rajputana Railway, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Mr W Wiseman, A L C E, Executive Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted furlough for 18 months.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, March 21.

MR E A Dowo, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab by the Government of India, is posted to the Plantation Division.

Mr E Mc A Moir, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is transferred from the Fuel Reserve Northern Division, and placed in charge of the demarcation of the Reserves in the Chamba State.

Mr A N Reuther, Officiating Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, is appointed to the charge of the Fuel

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RUSSIA ON ENGLAND'S CONDUCT.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 25.

It is semi-officially stated here, that the conduct of England in insisting on Russia submitting all the peace conditions at the Congress amounts to chicanery, and reveals offensive intentions towards Russia.

Le Nord (a Russian organ published at Brussels) says, it is the duty of Europe to solve the crisis without England.

OPINIONS OF THE OFFICIAL GERMAN PRESS.

BERLIN, MARCH 25.

The *North German Gazette* of Berlin states, that Congress is not likely to meet, but that England's attitude does not absolutely imply war. The Russian army, it states, remains near Constantinople, and will regulate its conduct by that of the British Ironclad Squadron now in the Sea of Marmora.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Bourke, in reply to a question said, that the two Turkish garrisons in Crete had surrendered to the insurgents, and that no portion of the interior of the Island was now under the Turkish authorities.

MR. OLIPHANT'S REMOVAL.

Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question respecting Mr. Oliphant's removal from Hyderabad, said he regretted the necessity for his removal, and that the motive was a political one.

OBITUARY.—Lieut. Col. Lightfoot.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Europa arrived here from Bombay on Saturday. The Hall Line steamer Childwall Hall arrived here to-day from Bombay.

SUEZ, MARCH 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left here on Saturday.

The Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, &c. left here yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th instant, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
6 per cent. Consols for Account	95
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	109½
Bar Silver	54½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	89½

Arrivals—Tyrian, Europa. Childwall Hall.
Departure—Leverrier.

LORD SALISBURY has summarily stopped discussion on the removal of Mr. Oliphant from the post of Private Secretary to Sir Salar Jung by saying that the motive for this removal, which he regrets, was a political one. Such an intimation must necessarily, in the present state of public affairs, close the mouth of any critic who does not wish to be accused of want of patriotism. We hope, however, that, as Mr. Oliphant is acknowledged to have fallen a victim to political necessity, and has not been removed for personal misconduct, fair compensation will be paid him for the sudden loss of his valuable appointment.

THE Municipal Commissioner, in his revised report, submitted to the Town Council yesterday, on the financial proposals which he considers necessary for carrying out the new drainage scheme, expresses an opinion that to complete the proposed works within three years will necessitate extra taxation, during the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 to the extent of a lakh of rupees, and for some years later to the amount of half a lakh of rupees per annum, which he suggests should be raised by an increase by one per cent. of the consolidated house, police, and lighting rates. A member of the Council said yesterday Mr. Grant "has not taken a sanguine view of the case," but, as we would put it, he has drawn up his report in the loosest possible manner, and there is every reason to believe that his calculations will prove to be considerably at fault. The Council were of opinion that the work could be done without, or with very little, extra taxation. On this point they were unanimous; but there were some differences of opinion expressed in the discussion, certain members considering that the Town Council ought to go to the Corporation with a definite financial programme, while others (notably Col. Hancock, who spoke so warmly at the meeting last week in favour of all reasonable despatch being observed) declared that all that was necessary for the Corporation to do was to approve the scheme and sanction commencement of the work at once, leaving the financial arrangements to be settled, as they really must be settled in any case, year by year when the budget for each year comes to be considered. Mrs. Rugoonath Khote thought that the prospect of increased taxation in any form or to any extent would frighten the Corporation; but we have some faith in the good sense of that body, and believe that when they are told by experienced professional men that the work can be done as well and as cheaply in three years as in six, and that its early completion is a matter of very grave consideration, as calculated greatly to improve the health of the town (which, with a death-rate of between 40 and 50 a thousand of the population per annum, certainly shows room for improvement), they will not hesitate to sanction the course recommended to them, but will be prepared to face any temporary increase of taxation, should it be necessary. We should be glad, however, as having the practicability of getting the work done without fresh taxation demonstrated, to agree with the opinion of the Town Council, as expressed in the resolution passed by a majority of five to four at the meeting of yesterday, and "incline to the opinion that it will be possible to carry out the drainage scheme within three years without recourse to extra taxation." Should any increase of taxation be found necessary, then the question will have to be considered what form it should take. Col. Hancock is of opinion that the consolidated rate should not be raised, but that some addition might with greater justice be made to the Town Duties. We should mention that Mr. Grant's calculations include the cost of the Service Reservoir at Bunderwada, and also the construction of sand filter beds for the filtration of the Vehar water, which the doctors say is by no means as good as it might be, being deteriorated by the large amount of decayed vegetable matter held in suspense in it. The whole question is to come before the Corporation at their meeting on Friday next, when we hope "deeds not words" will be a motto which will be borne in mind. We are sure the public will agree that quite enough time has been wasted in talking about the drainge scheme during the dozen years it has been under discussion.

GENERAL STRACHEY, the President of the Famine Relief Commission, was expected at Madras on Monday last by the P. and O. Steamer Poonah, from Calcutta, for the purpose of conferring with His Grace the Governor regarding the appointment of a member for the Famine Commission. He will then proceed on a visit to Bangalore, and probably leave for Bombay on Friday next.

IT is reported that in consequence of the present financial pressure of the Government, the proposed purchase of the E. I. Railway line by the State has been postponed indefinitely.

YESTERDAY information was received in Bombay that Lieutenant Parker, Master Attendant, Kurrachee, has been ordered to act for Captain Morland as Master Attendant in Bombay. Some people thought that Mr. Corke, who has been 37 years in the service, and has frequently acted as Master Attendant (on one occasion for thirteen months at a stretch, after the death of Captain Pryce), was pretty certain to get the acting appointment.

IT is to be expected, says the *Indu-Prakash*, "that the Native Editors' Conference, coming off on the 29th instant at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, will be a complete success, and enable the members of it to bring about a true union of feeling and opinion on some of the most important questions of the day. The passing of the Gagging Act has, moreover, added yet another reason for giving new life to the Press Association, for without it the Vernacular Press would be completely helpless against the conduct of our executive officers. The Association may aid them not a little to defend themselves where counsel and vakeels have been excluded."

THE Zirak and Pakhi Kheyl villages of the Utman Kheyl tribe, concerned in the Swat Canel outrage, were attacked by the Guides at daybreak on the 21st. The enemy lost ten killed, and others wounded; the Guides had two wounded. The enemy submitted at once to terms; other sections had previously submitted, and did not join the enemy. The Utman Kheyl rupture is now at an end.

AT the Meerut races, on the 23rd inst, the Kadir Cup was won by Captain Grant's Kate Kearney, ridden by Capt. Hutchings, after running off final tie with Captain St. Quintin.

THE official statement regarding famine relief operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 16th inst., is of a discouraging nature, and the outlook is increasingly gloomy. The following is the report:—"The weather continued oppressive with appearances of rain. Locusts have appeared in the Hassan and Kadur districts and did considerable damage over a small area. Some of the smaller tanks are running dry, and where cultivation has been unduly extended, the rice is suffering. The reaping of Vyshak paddy has just commenced. Prices are very high, but, on the whole, steady, with a slight upward tendency. No material change has occurred in the condition of the Province. There is again some increase, as was to be expected, in the numbers on relief, but the accounts from the Districts are hopeful. Imports by rail amounted to 1,323 tons, or 557 tons less than last week. From Bangalore 681 tons were exported, or 168 tons more than in the week previous. The number of labourers on Civil Relief Works was 10,875, being 1,151 more than for the previous week. The increase was mainly in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts. In the latter no new works were opened, but the numbers rose slightly throughout all the works in progress: in the former the rise was partly due to the starting of two new works tentatively in the Malur and Gudibanda Taluks. The arrangements for transferring some of the larger civil works to the Public Works Department are not yet complete. The Public Works Department employed 46,884 labourers, or 1,724 more than last week. The increase was in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. In Relief Camps there were 3,108 persons, being a decrease of eleven. There were 1,978 infirm people and cripples in receipt of grain doles in their villages compared with 413 for last week. The numbers will continue to increase till the order reviving the village dole has had time to take full effect, after which the number gratuitously relieved may be expected to be pretty constant. There were 791 admissions to Relief Camps and 550 persons were sent to their homes or to Relief Works." The interim report, dated the 23rd, says, that "a heavy shower of rain fell in several districts. Locusts have appeared in Chitaldrug. No change."

THE *Statesman* says:—The affected indignation and surprise of Members of Council at the free criticism of the native papers is overdone and almost ridiculous. The dangerousness of these criticisms lies in their approximation to the truth. There is not very much in our Government of this country which justifies self-exaltation; there is not a little of which we ought to be heartily ashamed. We English are not actuated by a spirit of disinterested benevolence, or any other particularly lofty motives. The morality of the *Pioneer*, not that of St. Paul, is the correct expression of the prevailing tone of thought. Valentine Baker is our popular hero, and gossip about Government House the staple of our conversation. We have come to India exclusively with a view to "better" ourselves; and there can be no question that in this country, the most of us are in the enjoyment of power, a position, and income, which our abilities would have secured to us in no other. Mediocrity is the lord of all; and the worth of a man is measured by the amount of his monthly pay, that being almost the only thing which broadly distinguishes a Lieutenant-Governor from a Junior Civilian. To suppose that a Government of this description will enkindle the love and admiration of an alien race is to expect a miracle. Let us then determine to, at least, clear our minds of cant. The strictures of the native press are a menace to public order? Granted. Then let them be suppressed or restrained. But there is no need for us to assume the tone and look of martyrs. Every Englishman must be aware that if a conquering race were settled on English soil, they would be hated with unappeasable intensity, though they paid off the whole national debt. Does it suppose that such a feeling exists in English breasts alone? that it is not instinctive in all men?

THE Sylhet correspondent of the *Mirror* reports some extraordinary sport:—"Some time ago a large tiger, about 15 feet in length inclusive of the tail, was shot dead in the adjoining jungles of Langla Tea Garden. A party consisting of Messrs. Hare, Reid, and Kerr, on receiving the intelligence that a tiger was shut in by the villagers in a large not which was thrown round a portion of the wood, started from their respective gardens, and on reaching the spot, entered the enclosure, in spite of the remonstrances of the people against their taking such a daring step. When the search was being made, the tiger stealing away through the wood, clawed Mr. Hare by the trousers, who was standing at a wrong position at the time; but fortunately for him, both Messrs. Reid and Kerr being close at hand, they emptied the charges of their muskets upon the animal, with an exact aim. Mr. Hare luckily did not receive any injury. The game was conveyed to Mr. Marrillier's garden to the great exultation of the whole party, who had a hand in the death of the ferocious animal."

THE *Statesman*:—There is a difference of opinion about the efficacy of the measures which have been taken to meet the present scarcity in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces. On the one hand, the local Government assures us that nobody need die of starvation, while, on the other, we have a large body of independent testimony, contributed by educated Englishmen whose avocations bring them into immediate contact with the people to the effect that numerous deaths from starvation have actually occurred, and will in all probability continue. It is impossible to suppose that the official world is less accurately informed than private persons. And we have therefore been compelled to examine the hypothesis that the local Government desires to ignore or disguise the facts which have come to its knowledge. There has certainly not been any official anxiety to place these facts before the public. In the somewhat sarcastic words of a recent despatch, the local Government has not attempted to make capital out of them. But if this is the whole truth, the error is comparatively a small one. A little more confidence would certainly have proved the wiser course, but mystery is the prevailing colour of the present imperial *régime*, and a provincial Government has some excuse for faithfully imitating its betters. In the present instance, as in most others, there was no need of mystery at all; and the result of it has been, we are assured, a good deal of undeserved suspicion. The local Government has been generally supposed to be callous, or penurious, or a convert to Lord Salisbury's doctrine, that pretended deaths from famine are in reality deaths from epidemic disease. Accusations of this sort are always to be reckoned among the advantages of fashionable secrecy; and they naturally continue until either the oracle speaks, or facts speak for themselves. In this case the oracle has not spoken so as to solve our doubts; and we have therefore endeavoured honestly to interrogate facts. The result is in the main favourable to the N.-W. Government. It does not show that that Government has been successful in dealing with the problem before it; but it makes it doubtful how far it can be justly censured for the extent of its failure. It gives evidence at least of a sincere desire to save life up to the bounds of possibility; and puts in a clear light the difficulties with which the Government has to contend, and those obstacles which the temper and habits of the people are perpetually throwing in the way of the most benevolent policy.

MR. GRAHAM ANDERSON, a planter in the Munzerabad district, Mysore, writes to the *Bangalore Spectator* as follows:—"Thinking that your readers may be interested to hear of the great flight of locusts which has just passed along the eastern side of Munzerabad, I have much pleasure in sending you a description of what I witnessed. Having read in your paper an account of their passing the Nelgherries, and casually mentioned the fact to the natives residing near me, some of my Bellagode coolies reported that a small flight had passed over that village on that day. This morning, however, a young Gowda friend of mine came running, and with breathless excitement, exclaimed "the insects are coming in clouds," and soon after all my workmen and the neighbouring population turned out to see the extraordinary visitation. The noise caused by the myriads of wings, was exactly similar to the sound of a gale of wind in a forest. The flight came from the South, and travelled in a north-easterly direction, and lasted about 50 minutes. The cloud was approximately 500 yards wide, and, I should say, must have been two or three miles long. The locusts rested on the bamboos, forest trees, and the coffee; and the stubble on raggi land was perfectly black with them. I noticed one slender bamboo bent down with the weight of the insects, which quickly divested it of every leaf. A large charcoal tree appeared an enjoyable morsel, and in a few seconds had the greatest proportion of its leaves destroyed. To amuse the natives, I fired one charge of No. 10 shot across the raggi stubble and mowed down a perfect host of specimens—quite enough to fill a bushel. The crows and kites seemed to enjoy themselves amazingly, and followed the flight in great numbers. I was naturally anxious about the safety of my coffee and forest shade, on both of which the locusts rested in millions, but I was indeed relieved to find that they confined their attention to the bamboo leaves and raggi stubble, which they eagerly devoured."

THE following singular insinuation appears in the *World*:—"Pair of ear-rings? Scotch and Irish stuffs? Do you mean to say, then, that the Indian shawls have come to an end?"

A SYSTEM of self-levelling berths has been used on one of the vessels of the Guion line of Atlantic steamships, and has been considered to have proved very successful in obviating the miseries of sea-sickness. The berths are so arranged as to remain level in any sea, thus removing at once one of the chief causes of the dreaded *mal de mer*.

MARIO is living at Rome in a state of almost complete destitution. It has become a question of bread and butter. Time was when his name was a household word in England. Thousands have forgotten their cares and troubles in listening to his voice. Something ought to be done for him, and that speedily, or it will be too late, for he is an old man. Do not let us have a benefit, says a London paper, for at the bottom of most benefits is a Promoter, but let us have a Committee of some half-dozen good names to receive subscriptions in his behalf, and let an annuity be purchased for him with the amount raised.

Truth on Mittens:—Mittens seem to have reached India, and the newspapers are full of praises of them. They "give a finishing touch to a lady's dress." They "have a certain character about them." They "have a quaint, prudish air, like the coal-scuttle bonnets." They "have a language of their own." Opinion differs upon the mode in which mittens are to be worn, but it seems generally admitted, that black mittens should not be worn over black gloves. Indeed, a fascinating dame at Madras, who adopted this style, and asked a bachelor how he liked her idea on the subject of her mittens, met with the retort, "Madam, I do not like it at all. I should look as well in goloshes drawn over my dress shoes." I was at a ball, the other night, and observed a young lady, like the fair dame of Madras, in black gloves and black mittens. Like the bachelor of Madras, I protested. "You see," said the girl, "I like the look of mittens; but, if one wears them without gloves, one's hands get so warm and sticky, and that is prejudicial to one's future prospects." So far as regards myself, the explanation was somewhat prejudicial to this girl's future prospects, if they included the idea of conferring her hands and heart upon me. A warm heart I like, but I do not care so much for warm and sticky hands.

THE *Charivari* (Paris) of a few weeks ago contained a somewhat over-elaborate piece of pleasantry about British politics with regard to the Eastern Question. After much discussion, "Albion" is supposed to send one soldier, the finest in the country, to Constantinople, where he is captured, put in a museum, and exhibited at so much a head; and thence he writes to Government to ask if the price charged for admission is enough to satisfy British interests.

THE letter in the *Daily News* describing the torchlight meeting at Bristol, concluded by saying that Daniel O'Connell described Lord Beaconsfield as "the direct lineal descendant and heir-at-law of Judas Iscariot." Why cannot this famous saying of O'Connell's ever be quoted right? What O'Connell did say, speaking of Disraeli, was:—"He possesses just the qualities of the impenitent thief who died upon the Cross, whose name, I verily believe, must have been Disraeli. For aught I know, the present Disraeli is descended from him; and with the impression that he is, I now forgive the heir-at-law of the blasphemous thief who died upon the Cross."

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE following Resolution of the Government of India has been circulated to the heads of Public Departments:—

"The attention of the Government of India having been drawn to the system at present followed, whereby private advertisements are inserted in the Government *Gazettes*, the charge for publication of such advertisements being lower than the ordinary newspaper rates, the Governor-General in Council considers it advisable to invite the attention of local Governments and Administrations to the matter. It is the desire of the Government of India that the insertion of private advertisements in the Government Gazettes, except such advertisements as by Law are required to be published, should, as far as possible, be discouraged, whenever it may appear that the official *Gazette* competes in this way with local papers, and further that such advertisements should under no circumstances be inserted in the official *Gazettes* at rates more favourable than those charged by the proprietors of newspapers, except in cases in which old established privileges may exist in favour of public bodies (such, for instance, as the Asiatic Society) of inserting advertisements free of charge in the official *Gazettes*. In connection with this matter it has been brought to the notice of the Governor-General that semi-official advertisements, at present published exclusively in the Government *Gazettes*, might with advantage both to the Government and the public be communicated to newspapers. The advertisements to which this remark more especially applies may be divided into the following classes:—(1) Notices of importance to the public, such as Postal and Telegraphic notices; Master Attendant's notices (of new lights and buoys, Pilot regulations, etc.); Currency Office Notifications [lost or stolen notes]; State Railway notices [of changes in the time tables, opening of new stations, changes in the rates, traffic, etc.] and other similar notices; and (2), advertisements of a commercial character, wherein Government appears as a buyer or seller, which by their very nature demand the publicity that is found necessary in the ordinary commercial transactions of individuals. With regard to the latter class of notices of a similar character, His Excellency in Council desires to point out to local Governments and Administrations the expediency of giving wider publicity to them than is at present the case, by publications in the newspapers, payment being made for such publications at the usual newspaper rates. The Governor-General in Council does not desire to lay down any precise definition of the advertisements to which such extended publicity should be given, but leaves the matter to the discretion of the several local Governments and Administrations, trusting that it may be found possible to give effect to the wishes of the Government of India."

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

At a meeting of the Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund, held at the European General Hospital on Saturday, the 23rd March, the Honorary Secretary laid before the Committee the following statement showing the manner in which the Fund has been invested, and the amount expended by the Committee in purchasing Government paper, and in relieving the distress of hospital patients.

Government paper, purchased for the Endowment Fund (Civil) ..... Rs. 78,500 0 0
Do. Do. Do. (Army) ... 5,000 0 0
Rs. 78,500 0 0

The Balance of Cash in the New Bank of Bombay was found to be as follows:—

Civil Fund	Rs.	6,477	10 2
Army do.	,,	598	7 6
	Rs.	7,076	1 8

and it was resolved that a further sum of Rs. 6,500 be invested in Government Paper.

The Interest on the Government Paper up till 1st November 1877 amounted to Civil Fund ..... Rs. 5,895 4 0
Army do. ,, 400 0 0

The disbursements by the Committee up to December 31st 1877 were Premia and Interest due on Government Paper purchased, and Bank Commission on the purchases Rs. 1,950 10 3
Payments to Hospital Patients, and cost of binding Books presented for the Hospital Library ..... Rs. 3,062 5 8 5,012 15 11

Leaving a balance of interest unexpended ..... Rs. 1,282 4 1

The Committee then passed the following Resolutions:—

(1) Resolved that Dr. Pinkerton, Surgeon of the European General Hospital, be authorised to employ three female nurses at Rs. 30 per mensum each, and a ration allowance of Rs. 15 each. This expenditure being strongly recommended by the medical authorities of the Hospital.

(2) Resolved that Dr. Pinkerton be authorised to employ two mallees at Rs. 10 per mensum each, for the hospital garden.

(3) Resolved that the Committee request the public to contribute pictures, books, illustrated papers for the adornment of the hospital and comfort of the patients.

(4) Resolved that the foregoing report be placed at the disposed of the Press.

The meeting then separated.

THE *Punjab Record* is not a work of much interest perhaps to ordinary readers, but its pages throw light sometimes upon curious subjects. We had no idea for instance that the Chief Secretaryship of the Punjab, or any favored Province, could ever be called in question, until in the February number of the *Record*, just to hand, we read the following:—"As it is necessary to provide for the cases of Police Officers who may become lunatics, the Inspector-General makes the following rule." And then follows a number of rules, the first of which is that "If it appears to the District Superintendents of Police or to the Assistant Inspector-General of Police that a Police Officer has become a lunatic he shall take measures to have him invalided." This appears to give extraordinary powers to District Superintendents and Inspector-Generals, as having the perception to at once discover lunacy in their subordinates. It has been for ages, and still is, a difficulty with medical men, even when they have had a special study, to define the boundary lines of sanity, and it is therefore a gain to science to find that the Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab has solved the problem, by leaving it to be worked out by his District Superintendents. It would have been more satisfactory, however, if Circular No. 4 of 1878 had stated, whether a difficulty in understanding "Police Departmental Orders," as published in the *Punjab Record*, would be considered a proof of mental aberration in a Police Officer and a sufficient reason for his being invalided.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present Sir F. Souter, C.S.I., Col. Hancock, Mr. F. Mathew, Mr. Kirkham, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

THE DRAINAGE AND SERVICE RESERVOIR SCHEMES.

The Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Grant) submitted the following revised statement called for by the resolution of the Council last week, as to the financial arrangements which he considers will be necessary in order to carry out the Drainage scheme and the Bhundarwada Service Reservoir Scheme within three years:—

No. 2426 of 1878.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st March 1878.

To the Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—In submitting a further report on the subject of providing funds for the Drainage scheme, as requested by the Town Council in their Resolution of 19th instant, I would beg to point out that my object in allowing six years for the completion of the Drainage works was, as I pointed out to the Town Council in June last, to avoid, if possible, the necessity of extra taxation, the dread of which on the part of the Corporation has undoubtedly retarded the progress of the Drainage project for many years past, notwithstanding the urgent remonstrances of the highest sanitary authorities both here and in England.

2. The desirability of taking the works in hand without delay, and of completing them in 3 years, or as soon as possible, is so obvious, that although the course now recommended by the Town Council will necessarily involve extra taxation for a few years, it is to be hoped that the Corporation will acquiesce in its adoption.

3. The Town Council having also recommended that the Bhandarwada Scheme Reservoir should be taken in hand simultaneously with the drainage, it is necessary to provide for a loan of 60 lakhs, including 10 lakhs for the Reservoir and for the filtration of the Vehar supply. Some of the Corporation may think it desirable to defer the filtration project in order to save the expenditure of 4½ lakhs, and therefore I may mention that the filtration bed must be provided when the Reservoir is under construction or not at all.

The only objection to the filtration bed is the loss of head or pressure which must be caused by its construction.

4. In my report of 5th instant, I pointed out that as soon as the Drainage works are completed, and the sinking fund on the local debt of Rs. 17,36,000 is made up, which will be in 1884, the sum of Rs. 3,05,353, which would have to be paid annually for interest and sinking fund on a loan of 50 lakhs, would be met partly by savings in the Health Department and partly by the sum of Rs. 1,58,000 which is now being paid annually on the local debt.

5. These two items will still be available, the former in 1881 and the latter in 1884, but additional interest and sinking fund charges, amounting to Rs. 61,070, will have to be provided on the additional 10 lakhs of the loan for 30 years from 1881.

6. With the drainage and the reservoir work proceeding simultaneously, the annual expenditure may be calculated at Rs. 20,00,000 for 3 years. In the first year, commencing from October or November next, the interest alone, allowing for advances from our surplus cash balance, would probably amount to ..... Rs. 33,750
in the second year to ..... ,, 1,23,750
and in the third year to ..... ,, 2,13,750

Total... Rs. 3,71,250

7. To meet this amount we have only an available surplus cash balance of Rs. 2,50,000, which would leave Rs. 1,21,250 to be provided for in 1881.

8. Sinking fund charges will commence as soon as the whole of the loan has been taken up, and then from the beginning 1882 and up till the end of 1884, the total amount of interest and sinking fund will be Rs. 3,66,423; deducting from this the savings in the Health Department which may, I think, be calculated at Rs. 1,50,000 out of Rs. 3,32,000 budgetted for last year for the balance of drain-cleaning departments, although the Health Officer does not consider it safe to calculate them at more than one lakh, the sum to be provided annually from 1882 to 1884 inclusive will be Rs. 2,16,423.

9. After 1884, when the local debt sinking fund instalment of Rs. 1,58,000 will be available, balance to be provided annually until 1888 will be Rs. 58,423.

10. In 1888, interest on the local debt will entirely cease, and then a further sum of Rs. 33,000 will be available, which will reduce the amount to Rs. 25,423.

11. From what I have stated above in paras. 7 and 8, it will be seen that after taking credit for the available surplus cash balance in hand, and for the savings in the Health Department arising from the completion of the works, we shall still have to provide the following sums:—

Rupees	1,21,000	in 1881.
,, ...	2,16,423	,, 1882.
,, ...	2,16,423	,, 1883.
,, ...	2,16,423	,, 1884.
Total Rs...	7,70,269	

12. Against this amount we may calculate the following:—

Government contribution from Esplanade Fee Fund in consideration of the benefit to Government property in Back Bay from the drainage..	Rs. 2,00,000
Extra water-rate from Tolsi supply, at Rs. 20,000 per annum for 5 years.....	,, 1,00,000
Sale proceeds of drainage pipes, bricks, and other articles now in stores.....	,, 1,00,000
Savings in Health Department on the partial completion of the works, including all main and branch-sewers	,, 50,000
Total Rs.....	4,50,000

13. This leaves a balance of Rs. 3,20,269, to meet which it will be necessary to have recourse to extra taxation to the extent of 1 per cent. on the Consolidated rate in 1881, 1882 and 1883, and of ½ per cent. in 1884; and taking into account the loss of Rs. 20,000 per annum on liquor licenses from 1879, in consequence of the provision made by Government in the new Abkari Act for compensation to the Municipality for the loss of the liquor licenses being less by that amount than the average income of the last few years, extra taxation to the extent of 1 per cent. may be necessary for one year more to make up the deficiency, which in 5 years would amount to a lakh of rupees.

14. Between 1884 and 1888, the annual charge of Rs. 58,423 which remains after deducting the savings in the Health Department, as per para. 10, will have to be met by an additional ½ per cent. on the Consolidated rate. And from 1888 and up till the end of the loan it will be necessary to provide the sum of Rs. 25,423 per annum, which might be met by the increased water-rate from the Tulsi supply if it were not necessary to devote the loss on liquor licenses abovementioned from that source, but savings in office rent, and other items will probably meet the charge, if not, ½ per cent. will cover it.

15. If the Government of India refuses to advance the requisite capital, we shall have to pay at least 5 per cent. for it elsewhere, and thus Rs. 30,000 more will be required annually for interest alone, and about 1 lakh for sinking fund in excess of what we should have had to pay to Government. In addition to these charges, an extra establishment will be required in my office, and thus, nearly 1 lakh and a half more would be required annually for nearly 30 years, which would involve extra taxation of 1½ per cent. in addition to that shown above.

16. In conclusion, I think it advisable to point out that when heislcore service is abolished throughout the city, or in portions of it, we may find it necessary to alter the designation of the Conservancy Cess, in case an objection may be made to the payment of it on the grounds that the conservancy service is not being rendered. The alteration, of course, would be merely nominal, and would not involve any extra taxation.

[Signed] J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

MR. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he considered it his duty to take exception to the first and second reports submitted to the Town Council by the Municipal Commissioner. His estimate of the total outlay was larger than was necessary, and the provision which he proposed to make for the works, involving extra taxation to the extent of about one lakh of rupees for several years, was more than requisite. This he would attempt to show: Mr. Walton's revised estimate for the Drainage Scheme was Rs. 1,50,00,000. This amount included 10 per cent., or say Rs. 3,73,000, for contingencies. Add for extra works recommended by the Drainage Commission, Rs. 8,50,000; making a total outlay for drainage of Rs. 42,87,000. To this estimate the Commissioner had added four lakhs for unforeseen contingencies and calculated the total estimate at 50 lakhs. But as Mr. Walton's revised estimate included 10 per cent. for contingencies, it was not necessary to add another large sum, Rs. 4 lakhs, for contingencies. Add for the proposed Reservoir at Bhundarwada and for filtering works Rs. 9,50,000, and the total outlay on account of the whole work would be Rs. 55,37,000. The Municipality had obtained a loan of 6 lakhs for surface drains and widening sluices, of which about 1½ lakhs had been spent, leaving a balance of 4½ lakhs, for the construction of which amount could be made available for the construction of the Reservoir, say 2½ lakhs. To this add the estimated surplus of this year, Rs. 2½ lakhs, after deducting Rs. 50,000 for sundry expenditure during the year, and they had a total of 5 lakhs. By a resolution of the Corporation dated 27th November last, this surplus balance had been reserved for the construction of the Reservoir. Consequently, a loan of 50 lakhs, instead of the sixty lakhs proposed by the Municipal Commissioner would be required for carrying out the drainage and Bhundarwada Reservoir schemes. The Corporation would have to provide the annual charge for sinking fund and interest on the proposed loan of 50 lakhs. This charge was estimated to amount to 3 lakhs per annum, which could be met from the following savings:—Annual cost of collection and removal of night-soil (including the cost of the maintenance of the Carnac Bunder Pumping Station, proposed to be discontinued)—Rs. 2,31,884; cost of drain cleaning Rs. 1,01,844; total, Rs. 3,33,728. Besides this a further saving of Rs. 25,000 to 30,000 could be made on the establishment of the Health Department, say Rs. 25,000, which would raise the total to Rs. 3,58,728, say Rs. 3½ lakhs, which would leave a margin of one and a half lakhs to provide for contingencies. The memorandum from the Army Inquiry Commission transmitted to the Corporation by Lord Salisbury through the Bombay Government, and laid before the Corporation on the 29th September last, contained the following important passage regarding the present large expenditure on conservancy in the City of Bombay, which His Lordship said "will be saved by the execution of the drainage works." The passage he referred to was as follows:—"The total outlay was £30,478 (Rs. 3,00,000) for work which could have been infinitely better done if a proper drainage system—on a sum which, if capitalized at five per cent., would have enabled £609,560 (Rs. 60,09,000) to be borrowed for drainage purposes." He [Mr. Nowrojee] was surprised to find from the Municipal Commissioner's second report that he estimated the savings in the Health Department at one-and-a-half lakhs instead of three lakhs per annum. This estimate if taken at two-and-a-half lakhs would obviate the necessity of extra taxation, amounting to half a lakh of the consolidated rate, which the Commissioner proposed should be levied in 1881, 1882, and 1883, and half lakh or ½ per cent. from 1884 to 1888 and even after that year. He regarded with serious apprehension the proposal to push on the drainage works with hot haste so as to finish them in three years instead of the Commissioner's first proposal to complete them in six years. Deducting the monsoon months when masonry works could not be constructed, the time would be virtually reduced to two years. This proposal would, he feared, enhance the cost by 3 to 5 per cent. if not more, and the quality of the work done might not be the best. The proverb, "haste makes waste" might probably be verified, and if the work eventually turned out to be of an inferior quality the Corporation would be required to sanction large extra grants for repairs and maintenance. The bitter experience they had had of the Vehar water works ought to induce them to exercise great caution and circumspection in this matter. In the communication made to the Council by the Municipal Commissioner in June last he states that "by spreading the work over six years—and it is not likely that it would be done in less—we shall be able to meet all extra charges for the drainage scheme with a minimum of extra taxation, without raising the house or other rate." In para. 20 of his report dated 5th instant, the Commissioner said:—"The drainage works may be undertaken without apprehension of an undue strain upon the finances of the Municipality, and without extra taxation." It appeared from para. 13 of the Commissioner's report of the 21st instant that Government had just inflicted a serious permanent loss on the Municipality, amounting to Rs. 20,000 a year as a time like the present, when the Corporation was greatly in need of pecuniary aid. The amount of compensation awarded to the Municipality for depriving them of the liquor licence fees was Rs. 20,000 less than those fees realised last year. This, as the Council were aware, was a steadily increasing source of a income of which they had been deprived, and as compensation, instead of getting more than what they received last year, they were to get Rs. 20,000 less. From the experience of the past, he said they ought to get an amount increasing year by year. At any rate, one would have thought that the least consideration that Government could have shown to the Municipality would have been to give them the amount realized last year and something added for prospective increase. If that had been done, this heavy loss would not have been inflicted on the Municipality. The Hon. Mr. Ashburner, Revenue Commissioner and Member of Council, arrived at the amount of compensation by striking an average of the receipts for the least ten years. He (Mr. Nowrojee) submitted that that was not a fair way of estimating the compensation due to the Municipality. Another point was that there was no opportunity given to the Municipality for making any representation on the subject. The calculation was made and submitted to the Legislative Council without the knowledge of the Municipality and the public, and at that same sitting the Abkari Bill was finally passed.

Mr. Kirkham: Was not the Municipal Commissioner consulted at all?

The Commissioner: No.

Mr. Nowrojee further said that it was no doubt in the power of Government to take the matter into their consideration and to alter the amount of compensation, and he would suggest that they should make a representation to Government on the subject. The Municipality had undertaken extensive drainage works on the urgent representation of Government, which would entail very heavy expense on them, and he thought that instead of a loss being inflicted on them, the Municipality ought to have pecuniary aid from Government.

The Chairman quite agreed with much of what Mr. Nowrojee had said on this point, but it was not directly connected with the subject then specially under consideration and suggested that Mr. Nowrojee might with greater propriety bring it on on some future occasion, when a separate representation could be made to Government on the point.

The Hon Mr Rogay said that at the meeting of the Legislative Council which had been referred to, Mr. Ashburner said the compensation had been arrived at from figures supplied to him by the Municipal Commissioner for the last 10 years.

Mr. Nowrojee: And those figures showed a progressive increase, allowance for which ought to have been made in the future.

Col. Hancock called attention to the fact that the Commissioner, in his last report of the 21st. inst., had included in the 10 lakhs for the service reservoir a scheme for the filtration of the Vehar water supply. He did not think the Council were at all decided as to this being necessary. A very small part of the water was used for drinking purposes, and the advisability of filtering the whole was certainly open to question. He noticed that in Mr. Hart's report it was stated to be unnecessary. He thought they ought not to consider a filtration scheme in connection with this matter. He was glad to see that Mr. Nowrojee had taken a very much more sanguine view of the financial position of the Municipality than the Commissioner had, and he hoped that Mr. Nowrojee's prognostications would be verified. He did not think the Commissioner had put the matter before the Council in anything but a favourable light; and he was quite right in doing so, because it was as well that they should look upon it in its worst aspect. There were one or two other points which he wanted to refer to. He wished to inquire how much of the 50 lakhs proposed to be raised by loan was for the Esplanade Fee Fund. The Commissioner's explanation was inaudible at the Reporters' table.

The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said he should like to ask the Municipal Commissioner whether he had taken with consideration the estimated saving of fifty or sixty thousand per annum in consequence of the passing of the consolidated rate in lieu of the present rate. Mr. Pedder had decisively stated that instead of the House, Police and Lighting rates, one consolidated rate was levied, he would reduce the cost of assessment and collection of rates by Rs. 50,000 per annum. So large a sum would go a great way towards making their path easy, and he hoped the Municipal Commissioner would not lose sight of this matter.

The Chairman agreed with Colonel Hancock that the Commissioner had placed the scheme before the Council in about the very worst financial phase possible. He had taken no note of the saving mentioned by Mr. Dosabhoy, and there were sundry other savings not allowed for.

Colonel Hancock's opinion was that they should sanction the work and go on with it, and arr

an inexhaustible theme for English writers—wild and chimerical plans, the realisation of which would make him the master of all Europe. He is not King my Napoleon, but has the acuteness to distinguish unhesitatingly between the possible and desirable, and the reverse. Since the Peace of Utrecht, there has almost always been some statesman, whose end people have seen in every movement, however distant, and whose reposted plans have been as manifold as they have been impossible—who has in a word been regarded as an unfathomable intriguer under whatever the matter of the public peace. Frederick the Great, Mr. Pitt, Metternich, Nicholas, and Palmerston, Louis Napoleon, Bismarck, and we may almost add, Lord Beaconsfield, have in succession been seriously hords of people, as misconceptions concerning "plans," the greater number of which are, and have been, the most extravagant of daydreams, waiting even in conventional probability. The fact is, that the rulers of other countries cannot but be painfully "conscious" of the superiority of Prince Bismarck's power and intelligence. He is the one statesman of contemporary Europe, who has any understanding or appreciation of the art *regere imperio populos*. His policy has a substantial basis and an intelligible end. His resolutions are inflexible, in strong and splendid contrast to the puerile schemes and childish vacillations—the false and hollow policies, rudely conceived, and feebly and tardily executed—of his rivals. When they come in contact with the German Minister, it is like spray on granite. The secret of the Prince's personal strength in his unconquerable firmness, and his unfailing confidence in his own powers. He was never stronger than when surrounded on every side by dangers from without, and difficulties from within.

In a writing of Prince Bismarck, it is too often forgotten, that he has to reckon with the Emperor, a glaring example of a little mind in a great place; a man enslaved by the drivelling doctrine of the divine right of kings, and whose resentful, weak, and stubborn temper is easily irritated and alarmed by the dull and bigoted mentimets who surround him, who resemble him in the narrowness of their minds, and who, one and all, feeling the strongest antipathy to the Chancellor, are always disposed to thwart him as much as they dare, for he has never concealed nor controlled his bitter scorn and disdainful contempt for the obsequious *entourage* of his pious sovereign. Still, in spite of many enemies and a few traitors, he has always held his own.

The German Government really means Prince Bismarck; the Ministers are merely instruments, who, in all matters of importance, execute his directions. It is, of course, in foreign affairs that he puts forth all the great powers of his keen and vigorous intellect, and here he has taken care to secure the services of subordinates, on whose loyalty and obsequiousness he can rely, to home affairs, he merely gives his little spare time, and the less of his intellect. Of course, this is a system which has absolutely no merits and innumerable defects. If the Chancellor is ill, everything is at a standstill; if he were to die, all would be in confusion. Prussian statesmen having been so long accustomed to be but machines. The hope of the German Empire rests on the Imperial Crown Prince, a man universally and justly extolled, who is very much what Prince Albert would have been, had he mixed with men and seen more of the world. Were the Crown Prince now the ruler of Germany, with his fearless and judicious Minister at his elbow, we should not see German policy guided by mean considerations of sentiment, which must be inexpressibly repugnant to all Germans who take an impartial and a comprehensive view of the situation, and who cannot but be exasperated at the ambitions and encroaching policy of the most ferocious and the most corrupt tyranny, that ever was seen on the face of the earth, a Government, too, execrable for its loathsome hypocrisy. The Germans, however, know well enough, that, beyond certain limits, even the doting old autocrat at Berlin could not induce his Minister to abstain from active opposition to the Czar, and, as they feel a boundless confidence in the shrewdness and the vigilance, the brilliant genius for negotiation, and the infinite resources of the Chancellor, and in their own immeasurable superiority as a nation, they are content to sit still, comfortable in their impenetrable stolidity, and secure in the knowledge, that the basis of the structure of their Empire rests on a rock of which its creator is not likely to permit that foundation to be approached, be it never so indirectly.

THE RUSSIANS AT SAN-STEFANO.

(*Levant Herald*, Feb. 28.)

On the arrival of the Grand Duke Nicholas by the Adrianople railway at San-Stefano at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning last, he was received at the Station by his excellency Raouf Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, and General Mehemet Ali Pasha, who were presented to his Imperial Highness by M Onou, long first dragoman of the Russian embassy in Constantinople. After the incident of the Greek priests of the village offering him bread and salt and presenting him with the crucifix to kiss, the Grand Duke, while waiting till the carriage was ready to drive him into the village, entered into conversation with the two Turkish dignitaries, and introduced to them his son, who had come by the same train. Yesterday (Monday), Generals Gourko, Skobeleff junior, and Paniutine, arrived at San Stefano to join the other members of the head-quarters staff. Three military trains also arrived yesterday with Russian troops, and some regiments of the Imperial Guard marched in on foot, including the crack Preobrajenski regiment. The neighbourhood of the railway station, and the usually quiet streets of the pleasant little village, were all day yesterday a scene of unwonted animation. The evening's steamer from Constantinople brought a mass of passengers, amongst them being a number of Jewish hucksters and small dealers, who at once improvised a sort of bazaar on the open place, lit up with lanterns, and found a ready sale at their stalls for tobacco, fruit, wines and spirits, and all sorts of commodities. All the taverns swarmed with customers. The principle hotels in Constantinople are establishing branch hotels in San-Stefano; trains will commence running frequently from the Koum-capou station; and the Mahsousse Steamboat Company is about to make four trips a day between San-Stefano and the Golden Horn.

Some further minor details of the occupation of this close "environ" of Constantinople by the brother of the Emperor of Russia and the staff of the Russian [illegible] Grand Duke, on reaching the village of San-Stefano, was met by the Greek clergy, who, according to the old traditional custom, offered his Highness bread and salt. The road from the station to the village was lit up with the blaze of large torches. After returning yesterday forenoon from meeting General Ellis's battalions of the Imperial Guard, the Grand Duke paid a visit to General Ignatieff, with whom he remained for half an hour. M. Onou, ex-chief dragoman of the Russian embassy, and lately special commissioner here, resides in the same house with Gen. Ignatieff. All the well-known country-houses thereabouts have been taken on hire by the officers of the Russian staff. During meals, the band of the Imperial Guard plays under the Grand Duke's window. His Imperial Highness who is about to change his abode for the Ospamadjian mansion on the seashore, expresses his admiration at the charm and beauty of the scenery about San Stefano. Curiosity brought large numbers of people to the village yesterday from various directions, by land and sea, and the fine body of men, the Cossacks of the Kouban, wearing a handsome Circassian uniform, who form the body-guard of the Grand Duke, attracted much attention. Communications between Constantinople and San-Stefano by water are free; but persons desirous to go there by land, through the military lines of demarcation, require a *teskere* or special permit, for this purpose.

On the 11th of February, the first day of the raising of the blockade of the Black sea, 17 British steamers cleared from the port of Constantinople for Russian ports of the Black Sea with a registered tonnage of 14,851 tons. From the 11th to the 25th inst., both inclusive, 72 British steamers cleared for Russian ports with a registered tonnage of 67,162, which represents a carrying tonnage of upwards of 100,000 tons or over half a million quarters. From the 11th to the 18th of February, 9 British steamers carried into Russian ports 10,700 tons of coal.

AT MONTE CARLO.

From the mists and the mire of our island,
From the glitter and glare of the Seine,
From vineyard and cornfield and high land,
Greek, Cuban, and Dane,
By the altars of scarlet and sable,
In polyglot murmurs we pray
That our purse may be filled at thy table,
Our Lady of Play.

Keep thy frowns for the half-hearted boobies,
O goddess, who lovest the bold,
Whose smile is more precious than rubies,
Whose kisses are gold.
At thy temple I pay my devotion,
Winter shrine of the midsummer hours,
Caressed by a hyacinth ocean,
And splendid with flowers.

Up the steps, a low bow from the porter:
Thank goodness we've got here at last!
Vive le jeu! we will never cry quarter—
The Rubicon's passed;
All is still save the sound of gold falling,
Save the wheel with monotonous whirr,
Save the croupier his litany calling,
'*Rouge gagnant, couleur!*'

And round thy cosmopolite table
Gather Gentile and Jew as of old,
A tower of cards is their Babel,
Their heaven is gold.
Peruvian and Spanish and Prussian,
All languages lent to thy work;
And here's an unspellable Russian,
And there's an unspeakable Turk.

There are sharpers and pigeons and such men
As only New Yorkers can send,
And 'Citron,' the Prince of the Dutchmen,
Of course with a friend.
There is Spencer bereft of his Boodle's;
There is Montagu playing Roulette;
George Payne, and a heap of old foodles
Whose names I forget.

Sir Cell I was glad to see drew his
Four thou. from the Blanc Brother's stock,
And Sullivan scattered his louis,
That's Arthur, Mon. Doc.
Johnny Kaye, who's recovered his cropper,
And Rivoli's Duke, and Fitz-James,
And some ladies—but p'raps it's not proper
To mention their names.

A Scotch lord, who nearly went crazy
From losing five francs every day;
Lamberte, and languid Sir Meysey,
Most listlessly gay.
There's a Russian as rich as a Gurney,
With banknotes piled up to his nose—
But I don't think you did it this journey,
Your Grace of Montrose?

I laugh and I try to be funny
Whilst I ought to be sulky and groan;
For I've lost more than half of my money
By a scheme of my own.
What did I, great Chance, to desert you
For system that sat in dismay?
Come down with the gold; it won't hurt you,
Our Lady of Play.

[illegible] I am back on the pave!
Any gold? No, Im fifty times worse;
Mon cher, I'm a wretched *decave*,
Not e'en in my purse.
May I fall in the hands of the gaoler
If e'er I return to the jade!
May aunt Ann never die, and my tailor
Expect to be paid!
May Maud get my letter to Mabel!
May—Eh, what's that Thingamy said?
Dick, your purse! I am off to the table;
There's a run on the red.—

—*The World.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—Like everything that is excellent, the air and original verses of "God save the King" are both Scotch.

In an account of the Highland Society of London, drawn up at the desire of the society by Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, and published in 1813, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex being then President of the Society, I find the following:—

"Some account of the celebrated air of 'God save the King" and copy of the original verses to which it was sung.

"It cannot now be decisively ascertained who was the composer of this celebrated air, or whether it was of Scotch or English or German extraction. It seems indeed to have been a compilation, for a part of the air is to be found in a collection of Scotch music published at Aberdeen in the reign of William and Mary; but, to whomsoever the air may be attributed, there is every reason to believe that the original words to which that air was sung were Scotch and composed in favour of the House of Stuart. Indeed, the author of this account (Sir John Sinclair) had an opportunity of copying the following verses, supposed to be the original ones, from an inscription cut in glass on an old drinking cup still preserved at Fingask Castle, in the Carse of Gowrie, North Britain, the seat of P. Murray Threipland, Esq., whose family were distinguished by their attachment to the House of Stuart:—

"God save the King. I pray
"God bless the King. I pray
" God save the King.
"Send him victorious,*
"Happy, and glorious,
"Soon to reign over us,
" God save the King.
"God bless the Prince of Wales,
"The true born Prince of Wales,†
" Long may he reign.
"Grant us, in his days,
"The Church in peace to worship Thee.
"Grant us one favour more,
"The King for to restore.
"As Thou hast done before.
"Thou Famille.
" Amen.

"* 'Send him victorious' is retained in the modern version, and is evidently more applicable to the Stuart than to the Hanoverian family.

"† From this line it would appear that these verses must have been written either about the time of, or rather before the Rebellion in 1715."

It would be interesting to get hold of a copy of the collection of Scotch music published at Aberdeen in the reign of William and Mary, in which a part of the air is to be found. Also, if possible, to learn the date when these lines were inscribed on the old drinking cup, which were copied previous to 1813 by Sir John Sinclair.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
February 25. D. FORREST.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence on the above subject which has recently appeared in *The Times* and other journals, considering the present critical state of the country and the acknowledged unsatisfactory condition of the medical service, it becomes a public duty to speak out openly and plainly.

I have no desire to conceal either my name or my opinions,—the latter are pretty well known to the whole service, military and medical,—and I must ask you to be kind enough to give insertion to this letter, partly with a view to draw the attention of the Legislature to this subject, but chiefly to contradict the statement made by your correspondent "Surgeon-General," in *The Times* of to-day as to the impracticability of the mixed Staff and regimental systems.

I think I can lay claim to as much experience both as an administrative and executive officer as your correspondent. After 20 years spent in the former capacity, I have no hesitation in asserting that both or either system is easily worked in time of peace. I possess the advantage of having administered the regimental system in time of war, and found that it had certain disadvantages, but of a nature so easily overcome that in a prolonged campaign with a large and scattered field force in a difficult country there was practically nothing whatever in the working of the regimental system that, in conjunction with a willing and capable general officer, could not be satisfactorily arranged; and I have the authority of a most distinguished soldier and scholar for stating that under this system "the duties of a large field force were conducted with the greatest efficiency and regularity, and that the arrangements for the sick and wounded were to his entire satisfaction, and conduced to the general health and efficiency of the troops."

I am far from denying that the new system does not possess advantages, which, however, did not justify sweeping away the entire regimental system in so harsh, arbitrary, and unfeeling a manner; but I am entirely at issue with Sir W. Muir both as to the unmixed benefits of his system and the mode in which it has been administered. I refrain from commenting on it, believing the best commentary on the subject to be the present state of the Medical Department, for which clearly the head of it ought to be held responsible.

On the promulgation of the new warrant (1873) I was the first officer called on to inaugurate the new system, and I defy any one to say it was not honestly and loyally carried out; but from the first it presented difficulties, which, after over four years' practice and much tinkering, are not yet entirely overcome, while its unpopularity is unabated.

So unpopular, in fact, was the scheme with the executive officers of the Department with general and commanding officers, and even with the rank and file, that I felt it my duty, after consulting with the General in command and the Adjutant-General of the Army to submit proposals for the reintroduction of the regimental system in a modified form, the principle of which had proved successful in my hands in actual war.

This plan, although far from perfect, at least deserved courteous consideration. It was duly forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, the War Office, and the Head of the medical Department. How [illegible] Highness I was given to understand, expressed a qualified approval; from neither of the other authorities did it receive any notice or consideration whatever, so far as I am aware. It was pointed out that while retaining the administrative and economical advantages of the new system, it left each regiment with at least one permanent medical officer, and one or two attached, according to the exigencies of the service, thus benefiting the officers and men, while suiting the convenience and comfort of the medical officers, who are entitled to some consideration in the matter; thereby also adding to the attractions of the service, for it is absurd to deny the regimental system did not attract a good stamp of professional men to the army.

I do not consider it my province to point out the special causes to which the present unpopularity of the service is due. I have indicated the most prominent, and, I think, the injudicious administration and uncalled-for changes fairly chargeable with the remainder.

I am, &c.,
J. MOUAT, Surgeon-General, H.P.
Junior United Service Club, Feb. 26.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—The last advertisement for 40 medical men to fill vacancies in the Army Medical Department induced only 19 candidates to "compete" for medical commissions. It is not, therefore, surprising to hear that the authorities are seeking to discover the cause of the evident and grave professional unpopularity of the medical service of the army.

Some of these causes, at all events, are not difficult to find, and their removal, while not costly, would add much to the content, and therefore to the actual efficiency of the Department:—

1. It must be admitted that Mr. Hardy's short-service scheme has proved a failure. Young medicos very evidently do not choose to sell ten of the best years of their lives for £1,000. To induce men to come forward the ten-year system must be abolished, and the doors of a life career re-open.

2. To meet the necessity of a flow of promotion to the rank of surgeon-major, let optional retirement on 16s. a day after 20 years' service be granted, and for every additional year grant an additional 1s. up to 25 years.

3. Abolish the unjust rule that relegates a medical officer to half-pay if he is sick a day longer than six months. Treat the medical officer in the matter of sick leave as military officers are treated.

4. The unification of the Department has placed medical officers in a decidedly *minus* position in the matter of servant's allowance. A medical officer practically cannot now have a soldier servant, and manifestly 1s. a day will never enable him to procure a civilian as a servant.

5. In the matter of leave of absence medical officers, from the nature of their duties, no doubt occupy a peculiar position; but it seems only reasonable to ask that when the 61 days' leave cannot be granted in one year, it might be permitted to accumulate until a convenient season arrived for granting it. If this were done, the opportunity of studying on the Continent would not seldom be within the reach of some officers.

The old regimental system is a thing of the past, too dead to be revived. Unification most certainly cannot be said to have successfully filled its place as yet. What it will succeed in doing in the future, it seems to me, will greatly depend on the consideration vouchsafed to what medical officers consider they may justly term their "grievances." Let these be redressed, in the eyes of such impartial professional bodies as have already repeatedly memorialized the War Secretary, and it will shortly be seen that *esprit de corps* will grow in the Department; and that surely is the best way of calling recruits to its ranks. VERAX.
February 23.

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